The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2424. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIAN.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN WAR.

THE FRENCH PASS THE ADDA.

A Proclamation of Napoleon III. to the Lombards.

Garibaldi Captures Bergamo and Threatens the Tyrol.

The Austrians in Full Retreat from Lombardy.

They Evacuate Pavia, Piacenza and the Roman Legations.

Lord Palmerston Prime Minister of England.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL FOREIGN SECRETARY.

THE RUSSIAN WAR CIRCULAR.

Miscellaneous and Financial Intelligence.

CONSOLS 93 1-4@93 3-4.

Cotton Steady—Breadstuffs Declining.

The screw-steamer *Bremen*, Captain WESSELS, from Southampton, June 14, arrived here last evening.

The *Canada* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, June 18.

The screw-steamer *Bavaria* arrived at Southampton the evening of Monday, June 13.

The news by this arrival is three days later and of great interest.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Official Bulletins—French, Sardinian, and Austrian Accounts—The Retreat of the Austrians—The Advance of the Allies.

TURIN, Friday, June 10.

The Austrians have definitely evacuated Pavia, and are said to be at Lodi. The allied armies are advancing. General GARIBALDI occupied Bergamo on the morning of the 8th, and then, having learned that 1,500 Austrians were coming from Brescia, sent a detachment to meet them, which, though inconsiderable in number, nevertheless beat the enemy.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.

The Austrians have evacuated Piacenza after having destroyed the citadel and the other fortifications. They abandoned to the Allies a great quantity of provisions, cannon and ammunition. Our troops entered the town, invited by the municipality.

The Austrians have been reinforced at Brescello, a village in Modena.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.

The official bulletin published to-day confirms the news of the evacuation of Pavia and Lodi by the Austrians. After having crossed the river Adda the enemy destroyed the bridges.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11—P. M.

The Austrians evacuated Piacenza yesterday, after having blown up the citadel.

The *Monitore* also says that the statement put forth by certain journals that the Papal Nuncio has officiated at Vienna in the religious ceremony of calling down the protection of Heaven on the Austrian arms is untrue.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 11—*via* Vienna.

The seat of the chief Governmental authorities of Lombardy has been transferred to Mantua.

VIENNA, Saturday, June 11.

The Duchess of Parma arrived yesterday at Verona. The Parmesan troops have gone to Modena, at their own inclination, and with the consent of the Duke of Modena.

PARIS, Saturday, June 11.

An announcement posted up at the Bourse states that Bergamo has been taken by GARIBALDI. The Austrians have evacuated Lodi.

MILAN, Sunday, June 12.

A part of the French army has passed the River Adda without striking a blow. In the hurry of their retreat from Piacenza the enemy abandoned a great number of cannon and magazines full of provisions and ammunition.

TURIN, Sunday, June 12.

A telegraph dispatch from Bologna announces that the Austrians have evacuated that town.

BOLOGNA, Sunday, June 12.

The Austrians have evacuated Ancona, and are retiring by land in the direction of Ferrara.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 12.

The following official news has been received: Benedek's corps was again attacked at Melegnano on the 9th. Loss, between 200 and 300 men.

VIENNA, Sunday, June 12.

The total loss at Palestro on May 31 was 18 officers and 313 men killed, 1 General, 23 officers, and 676 men wounded, and 6 officers and 774 men missing.

GARIBALDI'S corps threatens the Southern Tyrol, from Val Camonica, Val Trompia and Bagolino.

It is reported that the French fleet in the Adriatic received powerful reinforcements yesterday, and it is expected that a landing of troops will soon be attempted on the coast between Venice and Trieste.

It is not positively known where General GYULAI's head-quarters now are, but probably at Mantua.

Prince Maximilian Este died yesterday.

TURIN, Sunday, June 12.

Last night the Austrians left Bologna, taking the direction of Modena.

After their departure a popular demonstration took place, expressing the sense of the public in favor of the national cause.

TURIN, Monday, June 13.

The Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN has arrived here.

From the 1st of July next the coupons of the National Loan will no longer be accepted by the tax-collectors of the provinces of Venice.

VIENNA, Monday, June 13—Evening.

Piacenza, Ancona, and Bologna have been evacuated.

The Austrians destroyed the fortifications of Piacenza before they left it.

PARIS, Monday, June 13—Evening.

The *Pays* says that the Austrians have completely evacuated the States of the Church, including even Ferrara. The same paper also states that 'the people of Parma have asked that French troops may be sent into their country.

VIENNA, Monday, June 13.

The Austrian *Correspondence* of this evening contains the following:

The Austrians at the battle of Malegnano, yielded only to the decidedly superior forces of the enemy, and retired, unpursued, in perfect order.

Piacenza has been evacuated by our troops, and the walls and citadel have been blown up.

The garrison was successful in joining the chief body of the army.

The war steamer *Curtatone* arrived on the 12th inst. in Zara from Ancona, bringing the news that the Austrians had evacuated that town.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "There are rumors in military circles that the Emperor's return to Paris may be looked for soon, and that perhaps Marshal Pelissier will get the command in chief of the army of Italy."

The Paris correspondent to the London *Post* says: "The news from Vienna is warlike. The Emperor Francis Joseph will take the command of the army *himself, acting on the defensive*, it is believed, and taking up the line of the Adda.

THE BATTLE OF MALEGNANO—ALLIED AND AUSTRIAN BULLETINS.

TURIN, Saturday, June 11.

Private letters have been received from Milan to the 9th inst. respecting the battle of Malegnano.

On the arrival of an Austrian division from Pavia *the fight began at midday. The enemy was strongly* intrenched in the cemetery and in a farm-house. *Our troops, under General* LABITZKAULS, *attacked these* positions.

Our left wing took the chateau and then fell upon the village. The Austrians, being outflanked, withdrew and barricaded themselves in the private houses. The Zouaves sustained a murderous hand-to-hand conflict and drove out the enemy. The right wing of our army, under General FOREY, was not required to assist in the battle. Colonel PAULZE-IVOY was killed, and 400 Zouaves were put *hors de combat*.

The Austrians, who were 50,000 strong, suffered a loss of 1,500 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners.

The battle lasted nine hours. At 11 P. M. a battalion of Hungarians and Croats, intending to surprise the village, were surrounded and defeated.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

The following is a dispatch from the Major-General to the Minister of War:

MILAN, June 9.

After the victory of Magenta the Austrians made a precipitate flight from Milan, leaving in the citadel 41 bronze cannon, a great quantity of ammunition and provisions in abundance, retreating towards Lodi and Pavia. On the 8th his Majesty the Emperor gave orders to Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS to occupy the position of Malegnano, (Marignano,) whence we menaced, at the same time, two of the retreating columns of the enemy; but the Austrians, who fully comprehended all the importance of holding Malegnano to cover their retreat, taking advantage of the remains of the fortifications surrounding the town, had strongly barricaded themselves therein.

Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, who arrived before the place at 4 o'clock, immediately gave orders for the attack in front by the divisions of BAZAINE and ADMIRAULT, while at the same moment the division of General FOREY was ordered to turn the place. The battle lasted at least three hours.

The enemy opposed a most energetic resistance to the efforts of our soldiers, and were dislodged by the bayonet from intrenchment to intrenchment, and from house to house, and only withdrew at 7 in the evening, leaving the place covered with dead, one of their cannons in our possession, and about a thousand prisoners.

This splendid result, however, has been dearly purchased, our loss amounting to 50 officers and 600 men killed and wounded.

We learn at this moment that the Austrians have evacuated Pavia and Lodi, and recrossed the Adda destroying the bridges.

AUSTRIAN REPORTS.

VERONA, June 10 (*via* Vienna.)

The following is official:

"On the 8th of June Gen. URBAN, at Canonica, and the 8th *Corps d'Armée*, at Malegnano, were engaged in sanguinary fights. The enemy, in greatly superior force, appears to be advancing from Milan, and the Austrian army has therefore passed the Adda in good order and is nearing the reinforcements in reserve. The courage of our troops is unbroken, and they are longing for a decisive battle."

VIENNA, Sunday Evening, June 12.

The following official news has been received: "BENEDEK's corps was again attacked at Malegnano on the 9th. Loss between 200 and 300 men."

VIENNA, Monday.

The *Austrian Correspondence* of this evening contains the following:

"The Austrians, at the battle of Malegnano, yielded only to the decidedly superior force of the enemy, and retired unpursued in perfect order."

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA—FURTHER DETAILS AND REPORTS.

REPORT OF COUNT GYULAI, COMMANDER OF THE SECOND ARMY, TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR.

YOUR MAJESTY—With the most profound respect I hasten to forward to your Majesty, by Col. WEISSKIRCHNER, of the General Staff, a brief account of the battle of Magenta, which, at a later period, will be completed by a detailed description of an action which was glorious for the arms of your Majesty, though its result was imperfect (*geschmälert.*)

At 7 o'clock in the morning of the 4th of June Lieutenant-General Count CLAM, who was in position at Magenta with about 7,000 of his own men and the 2d Army Corps, informed me that large masses of the enemy were approaching the *tête-de-pont* which he, a few days before, had quitted, as it was not adapted for defence.

At 8½ in the morning, the time at which Count CLAM's report reached me, the troops were thus distributed: The division Reischach of the Seventh Corps was at Corbetto, and that under Lieutenant-General LILIA at Castelletto. The Third Corps was at Abbiate Grasso; the Eighth Corps was marching between Binasco and Bestazzo; and the Ninth Corps was on the Po, below Pavia. I ordered the corps to advance immediately, and directed the Third and Fifth *Corps d'Armée* to take the enemy in his right flank, should he attempt to make an attack from San Martino. It was already known to me, on the preceding day, that the enemy had crossed the Ticino near Turbigo, and I expected the main attack would be made from that place. The Division Cordon, belonging to the First Corps, had been sent towards Turbigo, and, being attacked there, and subsequently at Buffalora, was obliged to retreat.

I ordered Lieutenant-General Count CLAM to maintain his position at Magenta, and desired the other corps to advance with all speed.

The attack of the enemy began at noon, and, being superior in force, he succeeded in obtaining possession of the dam of the Naviglio (a canal,) and of the Ponte di Magenta. He suffered a tremendous loss, but the dam and the intersected (*cowirt*) ground enabled him to establish himself there (at Ponte di Magenta,) at 2 o'clock. About this time I had gone with my staff to Magenta, and was making my dispositions.

When the foremost line began to give way, the Division under Lieutenant-General Baron REISCHACH was ordered to retake Ponte di Magenta. I rode to Robecco to point out to the Third Corps the way to the enemy's right flank. Shortly after, my arrival at Robecco the retaking of Ponte di Magenta, and the capture of a rifled gun were announced to me.

The columns of the Third Corps, which were full of confidence, now advanced. General RAMMING led his brigade along the east bank of the Naviglio. The brigade Hartung passed between the canal and Carpengago, and the brigade Durfeld followed them as a reserve. General WETZLAR's brigade was directed towards the road, which is in the low ground near the Ticino. While these brigades were advancing, the division under Lieutenant-General REISCHACH was again repulsed, although it—and more particularly the brigade under General LEBZELTERN—had gallantly withstood several attacks. The brigade Lebzeltern, with the infantry regiment Kaiser at its head, made a splendid attack on Buffaloria.

Although the enemy continually brought fresh troops into his line of battle, the appearance of the Third Corps on his flank at first produced a very good effect. The brigade Hartung, being supported by Major-General Durfeld, several times stormed Ponte Vecchio di Magenta. The position was taken, lost, taken again, and at last remained in the hands of the enemy. The 'heaps of corpses' (*leichen-massen*) proved the determined courage of both parties.

After several attacks had been made by that gallant regiment the King of the Belgians, General RAMMING's brigade was obliged to fall back on Robecco, where it remained. Towards evening the 8th Corps reached the field of battle, and the brigade Prince of Hesse made several gallant but ineffectual attempts to prevent the enemy's advancing on Magenta. This last place being attacked by a superior force, and also by troops coming from the north, the exhausted troops under Count CLAM and Prince LICHTENSTEIN were at last obliged to evacuate it. The division under Lieutenant-General LILIA then advanced and occupied Corbetto, through which place the retreat was to be made.

As the day had begun to close in I had Robecco strongly occupied, and prepared for a fresh attack in the morning of the 5th. The enormous loss of the enemy led us to hope that he was much shaken, (*erschüttert,*) and the courage on all occasions displayed *by our troops induced us to believe* that a renewed attack would be successful.

As we have prisoners belonging to nearly all the regiments of the French army, it must be conceded all the enemy's reserves were brought into action. On our side the Fifth and Eighth Corps, and a division of the Third Corps, were not engaged, and, being fresh troops, could have turned the scale in our favor. All this I had taken into consideration, and only waited for an account of the exact positions of the troops and their losses in order to make arrangements for renewing the attack.

I now learn that the troops of the First and Second *Corps d'Armée*, which had suffered most from the first attacks of the enemy, had already moved to the rear, and could not again be brought to the field of battle, unless they made a fatiguing march during the night. The troops in question continued their march at 5 o'clock in the morning, so that they must have reached their destination by the time at which I should have been prepared to lead them to the front again. Under such circumstances, it was necessary to make a retreat; and it was my aim to keep the corps which were still ready for action intact, in order that they might protect the others.

Accordingly, at 5 in the morning, the gallant regiment Grand Duke of Hesse once more stormed Ponte *di Magenta, in order to facilitate* the retrograde movement. It was the last effort of a brave regiment—says Lieutenant General Prince SCHWARZENBERG in *his report—which on the preceding day had had 25* officers wounded, and one staff officer and nine *captains killed*, without once hesitating to attack, and without displaying irresolution when repulsed.

The enemy having been driven back to Magenta, an orderly retreat was made. *I believe I can confidently* conclude that the enemy, in spite of his superiority, *paid a high price for the possession* of Magenta, and that he will do your Majesty's army the justice to acknowledge that it did not yield to a brave and numerically superior force until *after an heroic contest.* I am not able to give any nearer details concerning *the action, as, under the circumstances*, timely returns from the different troops could not be acquired. I believe to be near the truth in saying that we had between 4,000 and 5,000 killed and wounded, and that the enemy certainly had half as many more. Lieutenant-General Baron RUSSBACH was shot through the hip, and Generals LEBZELTERN and DURFELD through the arm. I will not neglect to forward to your Majesty a more detailed account as soon as the separate reports have come in, and to mention the names of those who particularly distinguished themselves.

GYULAI, Feldzeugmeister.

Head-quarters, Belgiojoso, June 6, 1859.

PROCLAMATION OF FRANCIS-JOSEPH.

The Emperor of Austria issued on the 6th inst., the following order of the day:

The army, recollecting its ancient reputation, showed in the battle fought at Magenta against a superior force what heroism and devotion for me and for the country are capable of.

I thank the army in my own name and in the name of the country, and have given orders that the names of those who were the bravest among the brave shall be made known to me.

FRANCIS JOSEPH I.

Head-quarters, Verona, June 8, 1859.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.

[The following letters descriptive of the conflict at Magenta, are from the pen of Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL, the correspondent of the London *Times*, whose chronicle of the Crimean and Indian wars has been the admiration of all readers.—ED. TIMES.]

PONTE DI MAGENTA, Sunday, June 5.

The same day, namely, on the 2d inst., when the allies advanced towards the passage of Turbigo, another column was sent by the main road from Novara to Milan to the Ponte di Buffalora. It was the Guards to whom the honor was reserved to first pass the Ticino. The division of the Voltigeurs commanded by General CAMOU, went the Ponte di Turbigo, while the division of the Guards commanded by General WIMPFFEN, consisting of the Grenadiers and the Zouaves, advanced towards the Ponte di Buffalora. As every one knows who has traveled in these parts, this latter bridge is the great passage from Milan to the west, it being the point where the routes from Turin and the Simplon pass the Ticino. It was to have been likewise the point where the railways from Milan and Turin was to have been joined by a bridge over the Ticino. The possession of this passage was, consequently, of the greatest importance to both parties. In order to secure to the Austrians, when they were still in their fortifying humor, threw up formidable *têtes de pont* on this side of the water, on the heights of San Martino, so called from a hostelry of that name which is close to the range of buildings where formerly the Sardinian frontier custom-house and police bureau stood. As those who have been this way must remember, the cultivation which is so jealous of every inch of soil in this rich plain, ceases when the road approaches the Ticino, and the buildings of San Martino appear in sight. An open space, with a little brushwood and a good deal of heath, which one would scarcely expect to find so close to rice fields, takes its place. The country all about is one continued plain as far as the eye can penetrate through the rows of trees, which begin further on, together with all other signs of cultivation; the only exception to this is a little hillock half a mile further north, at the foot of which one of the canalized branches of the Ticino flows. A by-road, recently constructed, runs close by this hillock, and passes by a stone bridge down to the edge of the water, where, turning abruptly to the south, it leads down to the stone bridge of Buffalora. This bridge was blown up by the Austrians, and thus one of the passages to the great bridge was cut off. Before the mainroad itself a most elaborate *tête de pont* was constructed; beginning at the edge of the plateau, before it dips down suddenly towards the river, it encloses the railway line which runs to the right of the road towards the Ticino, and takes in the whole range of buildings at San Martino, after which a long 'curtain' extends perhaps half a furlong to the north towards an isolated house, used, I believe, formerly as a guard house, and there another flanking work is constructed corresponding to the first, and forming with it a kind of horse-work, provided with ditch, parapet, and embrasures for guns. The whole must occupy at least an area of from half to three quarters of a square mile. I give you this lengthy description in order to show how determined the Austrians were to keep a footing on the Piedmontese side of the Ticino, and that it was not quite their own good will which made them abandon such laboriously constructed works. Had it not been for this consideration such well taught engineers as the Austrian army possesses could not have overlooked how awkward the defence of so magnificent work would be, which would require codsiderable forces, and had for its line of retreat an open road descending gently towards the river, and, as well as the bridge itself, completely commanded from above.

I don't know whether the Austrians gave up their original idea of keeping a footing in Piedmont, or whether they thought twice before they exposed a considerable force to a possible retreat through a dangerous defile, certain it is that they abandoned their elaborate works as the allies approached, and withdrew to the other side of the river, leaving 15 pieces of artillery behind them. There is a magnificent stone bridge over the Ticino at this point, constructed on arches of solid blocks of granite, strong enough for a railway bridge, for which purpose I believe it was originally constructed. When the Austrians retired they tried to blow up this bridge, but were not quite so successful as at Vercelli. They had mined the second pier from the opposite bank, with the intention of making a gap between the second and third arches. The mine exploded, and the upper part of the pier was destroyed, but the arches which it supported, instead of falling into the water, have sunk only on the *débris* of the pier, on which they rest at present. Although shaken and disturbed in their equilibrium, they are still solid enough to bear, not only the traffic of foot soldiers and horsemen, but even of carriages and guns. The gaps left between the single stones by the explosion have been covered with planks, and the bridge serves its purpose.

The day when the first columns of the allies appeared and took possession of the bridge, a reconnoissance was made some little distance towards the Ponte di Magenta on this side, where the Canal Naviglio Grand runs down parallel with the Po. It was found occupied, and the enemy showed his presence by some cannon shots, which he fired from guns posted both on the high road and railway, which run here at a little distance from each other. The passage at Turbigo being effected, and a sufficient body of troops sent across to cooperate by attacking the right flank o the enemy at Buffaloro and Magenta, Gen. WIMPFFEN received yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the order to advance with the Third Regiment of the Grenadiers and the Zouaves of the Guard. The only object of this early advance was to protect the throwing of another bridge over the Ticino. With only two guns of the horse artillery of the Guard and his brigade he debouched along the road. Four solid little houses, in which formerly the guards and engineers of the road resided, formed the starting point from the bridge. The road itself leads in a straight line to the passage over the canal at Ponte di Magenta, distant about three kilometres, or about two miles from the bridge. It is an unusually high causeway, in most parts from twenty to thirty feet above the well irrigated fields, which evidently once formed the swamps of the river, and have been reclaimed by the industry of man. The Canal Navigio Grande, which has been constructed with a view to fertilize these low lands of the Ticino down to Abbiate Grasso, supplies the waters necessary for the irrigation of the fields, and is conveyed to them by little open conduits of several feet in width, which divide the fields, and the borders of which are planted, as usual, with the never-failing willow and poplar tree.

At the same point as the road the causeway on which the railway was to run starts from the bridge; leaving the bridge, this causeway diverges to the right, and runs on in a straight line till about half a mile from the canal, when it suddenly turns to the left, and crosses the canal not more than 150 yards from the road. The canal itself, which starts from the Ticino near Oleggio and Tornavento, is kept along behind the first rise of the ground from the Lombard side of the Ticino, by which means a sufficiently high level is obtained for the irrigation of the low lands. The first rise of the ground, *which evidently marks* the boundary of the former bed of the river before it was contracted by the hand of man, is very sudden near the Ponte di Magenta, and corresponds to the elevation of the ground on the other side. All along the line from Buffaloro on the left of the road to Ponte di Magenta and Robecco to the right, it has an average height of at least 60 to 70 feet, and is covered with vines, trellised in the usual Italian manner, from top to bottom, in successive steep terraces. If you look at the map, you will find the villages of Buffalora lying to the left of the road about a mile or so, and on passing on to Ponte di Magenta, you leave it to your left rear. Both the canal and the heights through which it is cut take at Buffalora a more easterly direction, and when you arrive by the gradually rising road to the heights, you see them in a semi-circle to your left, from Buffalora to the high road. To your right they continue straight on to the causeway intended for the railway, and then recede in the direction of Robecco.

If I am clear enough in my description you must see that the position, where the Austrians were posted, has the effect of a gigantic 'curtain,' with Buffalora as a bastion to protect it. The road from the *bridge to Buffalora to the left*, the *main* road direct to Ponte di Magenta, in the centre, and the railway causeway to the right, form the approaches to the front of this formidable position. About a hundred yards or so in the rear of this position runs the canal, perhaps *30 feet wide, between steep banks of very little less* height than from the low plain up to the top of the *heights themselves*. The roads, which gradually ascend to about one-half of the total *height from* the plain, pass through the cut by a cutting. Both at the main road and the *causeway of the railway* the earth for raising them above the surrounding plain *has been* taken from the heights themselves, by which means two large open spaces have been formed on the same level with the causeways themselves. These two open spaces, almost square, resemble two redoubts, which the edges of the heights form the *gigantic parapets*. In order to increase the illusion the Austrians, who occupied the top of the heights, and could keep their reserves in the interior, had provided them with *banquettes*, on which their infantry took position; the causeway of the railway was barricaded at the point where it passes through the heights, and guns placed so as to sweep the approach. At the entrance of the main road only two guns were placed. The two bridges over the canal, as well as the third at Buffalora, had been mined, to blow them up in case of need.

Against this position, then, General WIMPFFEN advanced with the Third Regiment of Grenadiers, commanded by Colonel MARSIAL, and a section of the Horse Artillery of the Guard, and the Zouvas of the Guard in support. While this column advanced on the main road the 2d Regiment of Grenadiers was sent by the road the left to attack the position of Buffalora in front. They were received by the enemy's artillery, to which the French Horse Artillery replied vigorously and with success, as one can see from carcasses of horses and men which one finds on the road even now after more than 24 hours of burrying.

In spite of the danger of advancing with so small a force against so formidable a position, the column on the main road was on the point of assaulting the heights from which the enemy's artillery would annoy the construction of the bridge, when the order came to halt and turn back. The plan was to turn the position on its right flank by the corps of General MCMAHON, of Crimean fame, which having passed the day before at Turbigo, and driven the enemy from the position occupied by him, was to have advanced on Buffalora and Magenta. The columns were accordingly withdrawn out of range of the enemy's shot until the sound of artillery and musketry to the left announced that General MCMAHON's corps had come up and was engaged with the enemy. This was about noon. As soon as this took place, the new order for advancing came, and on went the gallant column. In order not to expose the men too much the Third Grenadiers were ordered down into the fields to the right of the road, where, in echelons of battalions, they advanced steadily, in spite of the hail of projectiles which greeted them in front and flank, and the difficulties of the soft ground intersected by ditches. They had severe losses, but this only animated them to a quicker advance. The ground close by the left of the causeway of the railway, which, at the point where they made their way through the heights, is, as I said before, only distant a couple of hundred yards from the main road, was chosen as the point of attack. Although even steeper than anywhere else, and better prepared for defence, this point was less exposed to the flanking fire from the left, to which an advance from the main road would have exposed the advancing column.

When at a little distance from the height, which by the intersection of the causeway of the railway forms an angle here, the order was given to charge with the bayonet, and the Grenadiers, throwing down their knapsacks, climbed up the steep heights, and the next moment they were on the top and behind the barricade. The first Grenadier who reached the top, raised up his bearskin, and a hurrah of 'Vive l'Empereur!' was the answer from his comrades, who followed close upon his steps, and had in a moment possession of the place. The enemy was flying across the iron bridge which leads over the canal, and the Grenadiers so close after him that the man who was to have put the match to the mine under the bridge was bayoneted. While some threw water on the powder in the chamber of the mine the others rushed forward to secure the archway through which the railway comes out on the heights on the other side. As soon as this was done two battalions were sent, one to the right, the other to the left to protect the flanks, while the third kept within the position gained. This success forced the enemy likewise to abandon the heights in front of the high road, against which the Zouaves advanced. He had no time to blow up the bridge, and withdrew to a cluster of houses beyond it, where formerly the Austrian Custom-house and Police-office were, and occupied the vineyards which skirt both roads from that point. The vines had been cleverly entwined, and thus a splendid shelter formed for the riflemen, while the roads themselves were swept by his artillery which had taken position further behind towards Magenta. The position was highly critical; the two regiments had, indeed, a position almost as strong as the Austrians had held before, but they were without any support, and the enemy began to show masses of troops from all sides. Columns from Robecco advanced and tried to take the position in its left flank and rear, where likewise some artillery was placed to mow down the continually thinning ranks of the grenadiers. In front greater and greater masses began to show themselves, while to the last a hail of bullets fired from the cluster of houses made the position in that direction more and more difficult. To get rid at any rate of this annoyance the Zouaves were ordered to rake the houses, three companies being sent to the support of the Grenadiers and to take the houses in rear; the rest advanced at the point of the bayonet, drove out the defenders, and not only established themselves in the houses, but cleared the ground in front, and penetrated to a farm-house which lies a little to the right front of the position.

It was 1 o'clock, almost, and yet the gallant little band was without support from anywhere. The enemy had sufficient force to oppose to General M'MAHON's corps, besides which the broken bridges retarded his march too much to enable his diversion to have the desired effect. The columns against Buffaloro found the bridge over the canal broken up, and the troops ordered as support from the rear had not yet had time to arrive. In the meantime the enemy prepared to take the offensive on his side, and to regain the lost position. New and new battalions brought up by the railway, the whistle of which was heard, began to advance to the attack of the position. To abandon the position so dearly bought would not only have been to acknowledge a defeat but likewise to make the regaining of it in front almost impossible. The enemy would have had time to blow up the bridge and thus make the position almost impregnable, and the time thus allowed would have enabled him to bring up a large part of his army to defend this position.

Everything then bade the two regiments, which at the beginning had numbered not more perhaps than 1,500 to 1,600 defenders each, to hold out as long as a man remained. And they did it, too, like men, against all the masses the enemy could bring against them. On they came, but uselessly, for their ranks being thinned by the fire from the rifles of the Zouaves and Grenadiers, they were attacked at the point of the bayonet and driven back, leaving hundreds on the field. The vineyards in front of the houses, and the two roads, the farm-yard to the right of them, were even to-day, after masses have been buried full of their corpses. In vain were all their attempts; not only did the two regiments succeed in keeping their position, but they even advanced several times in pursuit, and in order to encounter the new masses. On one of these occasions the Zouaves to the left, and Grenadiers to the right, advanced towards the village; the skirmishers in front, who were to have been one hundred yards or so apart from each other. The ground covered with trees made it difficult to keep the distance exactly, and when two guns were advanced to keep back a new Austrian column this latter had time to carry off these two guns. One of them was retaken afterwards in the village of Magenta, but the other remains a loss. In return, the Grenadiers, in spite of their small numbers, succeeded in taking one gun and one howitzer from the enemy before any succor arrived.

This state of things lasted until 2 P. M., but the time was drawing near when, in spite of their heroic efforts, the little band would scarcely have been able to go on much longer. It had had terrible losses, their ammunition was beginning to fail, and their strength too, after two hours of gigantic fight against ever-increasing odds. At this moment a cloud of dust behind the road showed the advance of the long looked for help, and the brigade Picard of the division Renault was seen advancing. As soon as they had arrived, the Eighth Chasseurs were sent towards the village of Robecco, to the right, the Twenty-third of the line to the centre of the position, while the Ninetieth was kept in hand to be used according to circumstances. About the same time the corps of General M'MAHON had overcome the difficulties of the ground, and was attacking Magenta, while from behind battalion arrived after battalion, and several divisions were sent to the right to surround and crush the enemy. These forces carried everything before them, and forced the Austrians to retire precipitate a retreat that above 5,000 prisoners sprung from 70 officers, remained in the hands of the Allies. Besides the two guns taken by the Grenadiers and which I have seen, a good many others are said to have been taken, some say as many as thirty-six. I have not seen them, and so cannot say, but even if not, the day was a glorious one for the Allies. Of the prisoners I have seen a batch of at least 50 officers myself, and one mass of 4,000 other prisoners, besides several smaller batches.

The losses on either side are supposed to be about 7,000 *hors de combat*, without the prisoners of war. From the number of dead and wounded I saw, I don't think that there is much exaggeration in this. Of course, the two regiments to whom belongs the first advance the honor of the day, suffered most severely. The Grenadiers alone must have had about half and if I *recollect* I don't know if not the Zouaves after them the regiments which came first up to the rescue, and the corps of General MCMAHON enough on the other side. Two generals are among the dead—General CLERER and General LEVAILLANT. The former met his fate in front of the position, while the latter, when bringing up his division, advanced to reconnoitre a corn-field from which shots were fired and was killed by a rifle bullet at the same moment his aide-de-camp, who was riding near him. These are the details of the brilliant engagement at Ponti di Magenta. You may rely upon them as true on a essential points.

MILANESE, June 7.

The details which I sent you in my last letter about the combat at Ponte di Magenta touched only that part of the battle-field, and would be incomplete were I not to tell you what happened on the other side, at the village of Magenta itself. As I explained before, while the division of the Grenadiers of the Guard and Zouaves attacked the front of the position at Ponte di Magenta and Buffaloro, General M'MAHON, now Duc *de Magenta and Maréchal de France*, received the order to advance, with the Divisions Espinasse, La Motterouge, and the division of the Chasseurs à Pied and Fusiliers de la Garde, from Turbigo, and take the Austrians posted at Magenta in their right flank and rear. *In support of this force was the Sardinian army*, of which several divisions had already passed the *Ticino at Turbigo*. From this latter place to Magenta there is only a by-road, the whole of the way to Abbiate Grasso, behind which the defenders were in position. The station, as well as the neighboring houses and a square, solid Campanile, were filled with riflemen, while the troops of the line posted themselves in front of them. As the former came up, they were brought into line, and took the place of their exhausted comrades. To carry this strong position the Riflemen and Chasseurs of the Guard were ordered forward. They broke through, driving the enemy before them, until their course was arrested by a line of strong wooden railings. A few moments more would have easily brought them down, but there was no place whence to bring them to bear, as nothing remained but to tear it down by main force and the aid of the Sappers. It was done, and the column entered the village. Here every house had become a citadel, held by a desperate garrison, it appears, determined to take it, and letter after letter was written on the backs of the houses in which these packed men had shot. There is no doubt the Austrians fought desperately, even when they found all lost, as incredible number of dead and wounded, the soldiers themselves in these isolated positions. there was no retreat. They had that they had to expect no mercy, habit of the allies to kill all prisoners as they fought with the daughter's ballet their packs. The wounded crept into the and hid themselves where they could, to fall into the hands of the cruel enemy, there to starve and to die. Numbers have been found concealed, and other dead or so exhausted that are scarcely expected to recover. Even now, days after the battle, numbers are found and brought to the hospital, or to be buried. I saw myself this morning, taken out of the cellars of the railway station, two poor wretches—a Tyrolese Jager and a soldier of the line—the first slightly wounded, the second almost dying with fear and exhaustion. They heard below the discharge of the muskets found on the field of battle, and thought that there was a series of wholesale executions. And yet how different was the case! not even towards their own soldiers are the French more humane than towards those who fall into their hands by the chances of war. They nurse them like children, handle them gently like mothers, and do everything in their power to relieve their sufferings.

Well, by 6 o'clock the mission of the Duc de MAGENTA was fulfilled, and Magenta taken. At the end of the latter had passed the corps of reinforcements attacked at the Ponte Nuovo di Magenta, so that advance of this column, with the powerful reserve which had come up by this time, contributed to make the victory complete and swell the number of prisoners. It is well nigh impossible to assess the number of these latter, *every moment* others are being brought in, but they must be at least 5,000. The number of dead and wounded in the whole affair must be quite 10,000, for the French themselves to have lost 4,000.

That it was a splendid and decisive victory there can be not be the slightest doubt. The colors of two Austrian regiments were taken, and three guns on this side. This small number of guns is explained by the circumstance that the Austrians could bring them little more than their advanced batteries into play, and they did, it was done very cautiously, as if they had foreseen accident.

The best proof of the greatness of the victory lies in the result—that the Austrians abandoned Milan the same night, leaving 100 guns in the citadel and 2,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals. They were so precipitate that they did not even take time to destroy the railway or to carry off the material, for the next morning the Milanese sent up a train to Magenta, which happens to be the last station towards the Ticino, to fetch the wounded. The mass of their army retreated towards Abbiate Grasso, by the direction of Lodi. They left likewise the line of Pavia and Piacenza, which becomes untenable now that the Allies are at Milan.

The Emperor, in consideration of the distinguished part which General MCMAHON had in the battle, has named him Marshal of France and Duc de Magenta. General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, of the Imperial Guards, has on the same occasion been named Marshal of France. It was he who commanded the whole attack from the bridge of Buffaloro, and, under him, WIMPFFEN the right and D'AUTEMARE the left column towards the village of Buffaloro.

NAPOLEON III. IN LOMBARDY—HIS ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

PROCLAMATION TO THE LOMBARDS.

The following is the text of the address of the French Emperor to the people of Northern Italy:

"Italians—The fortune of war having brought me into the capital of Lombardy, I am about to tell you why I am where. When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont, I resolved to support my ally the King of Sardinia, the honor and interest of France making it a duty for me to do so. Your enemies, who are also mine, endeavored to diminish the sympathy which my war felt in Europe for your cause by making it to be believed that I only made war from personal ambition, so to aggrandize the territory of France. If there are men who do not comprehend the sacred speech, I am not of the number. In the different state of public opinion there is more ground to be acquired by the moral influence which is exercised than by fruitless conquests, and that moment I shall seek with pride to contribute to restore to France one of the finest parts of Europe. Your population has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with any system of exclusive nationality in my favor. I will impose on you no form of government; I only wish to occupy itself with two things—to conquer your independence, and maintain internal order. It will not thwart any obstacle in the way of the legitimate manifestation of your wishes. Providence sometimes favors nations as well as individuals by giving it a sudden opportunity for greatness, but it is necessary that it knows how to profit by it. Powerful as is the fortune which is offered to you to obtain your independence, Organize yourselves militarily. Fly to the standard of King Victor Emanuel. Be united, be ready as nobly shown you the path of honor. Remember that without discipline there can be no army. Be to-day only soldiers, and to-morrow you will be the free citizens of a great country.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MILAN, 8th.

ADDRESS OF THE MILANESE TO THE EMPEROR.

The Monitore publishes the following address from the municipality of Milan to the Emperor:

SIRE: The Communal Council of the City of Milan has held this very day an extraordinary session, at which it has decided by acclamation that the municipal body should present to His Majesty the Emperor NAPOLEON III. an address expressing the ardent gratitude of the country for his generous sentiments towards the great work of Italy's deliverance. But the municipal body regards itself as not honored by so high a commission, but as bound to express the unanimous sentiments of which were admired by all, but to which the Italians listened with religious joy and never how to interpret as a splendid augury, your Majesty said that you relied on the judgment of posterity.

Sire, the judgment on the hallowed motives of the war undertaken by your Majesty, in concert with the King VICTOR EMANUEL II., is henceforth pronounced by the unanimous opinion of civilized Europe; and the names of Montebello, Palestro, and Magenta are long to history already. But if, on the day of battle, the greatness of your Majesty's plans, being equalled by the heroism of your soldiers, makes us sure of victory, we can only deplore bitterly the day after the loss of so many brave men, who followed you to the field of honor. The loss of the Generals BAUER, CLERE, BARNIER, the death of so many heroes prematurely fallen, fill us already in the sanctuary of our mourning; and will remain engraved in the hearts of Italians as inexpiable sacrifices to the sacred fire, our gratitude to your Majesty, and to the great nation it has been your mission to render yet greater, will be manifested yet more energetically by Italy when she is not free; but we are proud, meanwhile, in being the first to express it, as we have been the first to be delivered from the odious weight of Austrian tyranny.

Permit us, Sire, to salute your Majesty with this

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

TWO MILLIONS IN TREASURE.

Highly Interesting News into Boston Harbor.

THE STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON AT PANAMA.

Progressive Movements of the Revolutionists in Cauca and Antioquia.

Bogotá Wonders.

The steamship Moses Taylor, John E. Ward commander, left Aspinwall June 13 at 6 P. M. with the mails, treasure and passengers noted below. She arrived at Quarantine at 5 A. M. yesterday, and her mails were sent to the city at 11 o'clock.

The Taylor brought 1,000 passengers from California, and 1,000 from Panama, making 2,000 in all. Of these 1,000 were for New-York, 500 for Boston, and the remainder for Philadelphia and other points. Among the passengers are Gen. Lamar, who it was supposed would be the bearer of despatches from Minister Thompson, but who left the vessel at Panama, and Gen. Lamar, who left her at Aspinwall. All Consular officers who have been ordered home, have left their posts, and are now on their way to the United States.

The Taylor brings $1,500,000 in treasure, consigned to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at this city, and $500,000 consigned to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston.

The Taylor brings the following mails: Panama, June 1 to 12; Aspinwall, June 1 to 13; Kingston, Jamaica, June 7 to 13; Havana, June 8 to 13; Key West, June 11 to 13.

The Taylor brings the following passengers: For New-York—Mrs. Gen. Lamar, Gen. Lamar, Mrs. Lamar, Miss Lamar, Miss Lamar, Master Lamar, Mrs. Gen

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—This day.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 1647, 1906, 1679, 82, 619, 1679, 1047, 31, 1530, 1025, 7, 1932, 1867, 1966, 1991, 2000, 2011, 2015, 2027, 2030, 2031.
Part II.—Nos. 2068, 1660, 1660, 300, 3000, 824, 1624, 1666, 1642, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1859.

THE DAILY TIMES—Terms, &c.

It is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, at Nos. 113, 115 and 117 Nassau street.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning, and is delivered to City subscribers, or sent by mail for Seven Cents a week, or Four Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Terms Precisely the same as apply to our edition for TWICE-A-WEEK.

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the day of sailing of each steamer. Price, in wrappers, 10 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—The Rivals.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Marseilles.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Bloodhound; Fortune Hunter.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Knight Templar—Varsity Jars.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Romeo's Many a Slip 'Twixt Cup and Lip—How to Get Out of It.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Bloodhound of Antwerp—Wealth and Worth.

BARNUM'S THEATRE—Scenes of Roumelia—The Rough Lodge—The Haverhill Castle.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Magic Well.

OPERA BUILDINGS—Science Hours Mesmerism.

PALACE GARDEN—Promenade Concerts.

No. 5th BROADWAY—Victorian Entertainments.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Europe, via Boston, at 12 M. ..... 12 M.
For Europe, via Southampton, at 1 P. M. ..... 1 P. M.
For Europe, via Liverpool, at 1 P. M. ..... 1 P. M.
For Europe, via Havre, at 1 P. M. ..... 1 P. M.
For Europe, via Bremen and Hamburg, at 1 P. M. ..... 1 P. M.
For Europe, via Prussian Closed Mail, at 1 P. M. ..... 1 P. M.
For California, via Panama, at 12 M. ..... 12 M.
For California, via Nicaragua, at 12 M. ..... 12 M.
For California, via Vera Cruz, at 12 M. ..... 12 M.
For Boston and Eastern Mail, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Albany and Northern Mail, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Albany and Troy, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Philadelphia, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Washington, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 9 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.) to Placerville and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 9 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship Europa, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 28, at 12 o'clock, to go by railroad, and not otherwise be forwarded.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the screw-steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton, June 14, we have three days later news from Europe. The war in Italy had assumed no new features. The Austrians had evacuated all the points held by them on the Po above Mantua, and were rapidly concentrating within their fortress quadrangle. The troops heretofore retained in the Legations were withdrawn; a few were stationed in Modena, the remainder gathered into the Venetian territory. In the meantime, the Allies were advancing along the Po and along the northern highway toward the Mincio. A large body of troops had already passed the Adda; while GARIBALDI, after capturing the important City of Bergamo, was pressing forward upon Brescia. It was rumored at Vienna that his corps threatened to cut the all-important passes of the Tyrol. From Milan, the French Emperor had taken occasion to issue an address to the Italian people, reiterating his professions of entire disinterestedness; calling upon them to organize for their own government and to rally to the standard of King VICTOR EMANUEL for the expulsion of the Austrians. A Vienna dispatch announces the death of that diplomatic veteran, Prince METTERNICH. In England, the Derby Administration resigned on the 11th, and on the same day the Queen had requested Lord DERBY to form a Ministry. After consulting with Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the Earl abandoned the task; when it was assigned to Lord PALMERSTON, who at departure of the steamer had succeeded so far as to secure Lord JOHN RUSSELL for the Foreign Secretaryship, but had not completed his Cabinet. The London *Times* was rapidly placing itself in a position to support the new Government; and as a preliminary, had transferred its editorial advocacy from the side of the Austrians to that of the Allies. The effect of recent events had been to greatly elate the Money market. Consols were rising at a rate which threatened soon to overtake the prices anterior to the war.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from Glasgow on the 11th inst., arrived here on Saturday. Her news had been anticipated by the *Persia*.

The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, with mails, treasure and passengers, which left San Francisco June 8, sailed from Aspinwall on the 19th, and arrived at this port yesterday at noon. The news she brings from the South Pacific is of interest. The revolution in Chili had been finally suppressed, Gen. GALLO, the leader, taking refuge in Peru. The accounts from Bolivia are gratifying. President LINARES, satisfied of the capacity of the people for self-government, was about to summon a convention, that he might formally surrender his dictatorial powers. The insurrection in Ecuador had been suppressed by President ROBLES, not without battle and bloodshed.

From the River Plate we have confirmation of the fact that war is on the verge of realization between the Argentine Republic and Buenos Ayres. The Ministry of the latter State has been reconstructed, with a view to warlike possibilities; the army was enlarged, and every defensive measure taken. On the other hand, the preparations of Gen. URQUIZA are reported to be tardy, and embarrassed by the indisposition of the people to embark in the conflict.

Advices from the Isthmus announce the arrival at Panama of the steamship *Washington*, now four months out from New-York, bound to San Francisco. All on board were well. One passenger, named HOPKINS, had been assassinated in Chili; one had died of consumption, and one child had been accidentally killed. The *Washington* left Panama on the 19th.

Central American advices announce the conclusion of a treaty, April 30, between the British Government and that of Guatemala, in reference to the boundaries of British Honduras. The relations between Salvador and Honduras were daily becoming hostile. Nothing it was thought, but the intervention of Guatemala could prevent an outbreak. The important intelligence comes from Nicaragua that Gen. LAMAR had presented the credentials of Secretary CASS to President MARTINEZ, and that it had been definitively rejected. Gen. LAMAR was to return home by the first steamer. The Message of President MORA was delivered to the Congress of Costa Rica on the 1st. It contains no points of interest. The feeling of hostility toward Nicaragua was on the increase at San José. Lieut. LARNDER, of the *Cyane*, died on board that vessel in the harbor of Lesseps, on the 27th ult.

The *Moses Taylor* brings the California mails and specie of June 6, the trip having been made in twenty days. The receipt of treasure by this arrival is very large, rising $2,000,000. The California news is unimportant. The travel eastward continued; the Pacific steamers outward-bound being rewarded at every trip. Considerable progress had been made in the construction of the line of telegraph westward from Placerville. The western terminus of this line is intended to be at St. Joseph, Mo. The Grand Jury of San Francisco had made a report and presentment in reference to the practice of legislative lobbying. Politically the news is not important. BUCHANAN'S chances for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination were considered to be improving. An effort was being made for a fusion of the Broderick men and the Republicans. The California markets were very dull.

News from the Sandwich Islands to *May 5* reaches us by the *Moses Taylor*. The volcanic eruption still continued. A company of sisters of charity and priests had arrived at Honolulu from Acapulco. The Legislature had adjourned after adopting a new code, which introduces for the first time a tax on real estate. The act to permit the unrestricted sale of liquor in the islands had been defeated.

We learn from Mexico, by the arrival of the steamship *Tennessee* at New-Orleans, that the conductor of five millions in specie, which left the City of Mexico for Vera Cruz on the 28th ult., a large portion of which the *Tennessee* was to have taken on board, was seized forty miles from Vera Cruz by General ROBLES. Captain FARRAGUT, of the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, had been sent by Minister MCLANE to demand the American portion of it, amounting to two millions, but the result of his mission was unknown at the time of the sailing of the *Tennessee*.

We have Nassau, N. P., papers to June 4. The yellow fever prevalence of "a mildly contagious" character.

When the Italian crisis was first urged upon the European States in 1856, England, by her representatives at Paris, admitted its gravity, but deprecated most earnestly any decisive action in the premises. When Austria, emboldened by this attitude of England, had pushed matters so far forward as to make resistance a question of life and death for Sardinia by the end of 1858, England was more urgent than ever in her attempts to persuade that gallant little State into submission. Any sacrifice of Italian honor, Italian rights and Italian happiness, seemed to the statesmen of England preferable to a conflict on the Continent. Had another LOUIS PHILIPPE now reigned in France, this diplomacy of Great Britain would doubtless have triumphed, and Austria would now be virtual mistress of Italy from the Adriatic to the Alps, carrying with her the *Concordat* and the scourge. But the ruler of France saw things in quite another light from the sages of Downing-street and the City of London. He saw that in the assertion of Italian right against the aggressions of Austria was involved the assertion of popular right everywhere as against the assumptions of dynastic politicians; and that there could never be a brighter or a better moment for striking the great blow which must sooner or later be struck to deliver Europe from the phantoms of the "Holy Alliance." He struck the blow, and England, recoiling from the shock, denounced him loudly as the disturber of a happy world. Doubtless in uttering this denunciation England expected to hear her voice echoed from every side. In that expectation she has been most signally disappointed. From Russia in the East to America in the West, the moral instincts of mankind have refused to accept her interpretation of the great issue now solving at the plains of of Lombardy. With the exception of a few small satellite States of Austria in Germany, the civilized community of nations has declared, in unmistakable terms, its belief that the Emperor of the French, in entering Italy, has taken up arms against a system which can no longer be endured; and that whatever his ulterior motives may or may not be, his immediate course of action deserves the sympathy of mankind. The proclamation issued by NAPOLEON at Milan, on the 8th of June, which we publish to-day, is a fresh avowal of his honesty and singleness of purpose, and challenges anew the favorable consideration of all nations. Until he shall have betrayed in his speeches or his deeds another and a more tortuous policy, the world will continue to judge him as it judges him to-day.

Of this truth England is at last becoming conscious. The English people themselves are waking up to a sense of the odious, not to say the ridiculous, light in which their country has been put by the conduct of those to whom the guidance of her policy and of her opinion was intrusted in the first months of this momentous season. Their verdict has already been seen in the overthrow of the Derby Government—an overthrow effected simply and clearly, as the *Times* candidly admits, because the "attitude of the Conservative Ministry had become untenable." It is manifesting itself not less plainly in the rapid conversion of those journalists who, like the "Vicar of Bray," must always be the first to follow the veering tides of popular sentiment, in order that they may preserve the reputation of always leading it. For a little while yet the affectation of pretending to regard the Italian war as a duel between two emperors, may be kept up in England; but as nothing could well be more shameful than the adoption of a winning side merely because it is a winning side, we may soon expect to find our British cousins opening their eyes to see that France, in the Italian conflict, represents with the sword a great cause, of which England herself has for years been the loudest lip-champion. The moral weight of Great Britain thrown in favor of that cause, six months ago, might perhaps have spared the world the trials and terrors of this great war. Thrown in favor of that cause now, it can hardly fail to localize the raging of the contest; and to hasten the victorious consummation of Italian independence as the first step to the permanent establishment of Italian liberty.

The Law of Naturalization.

We do not often find ourselves in a position to agree with the political doctrines laid down by the Washington organ of Mr. BUCHANAN, although we are always glad to recognize the decorum and the ability which are displayed by the *Constitution* under its new name and its new rearrangement. But on the question of the law of naturalization and its effects, which has been recently raised with so loud a flourish of trumpets by Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, and a variety of other partisan leaders more or less vociferous, we are happy to enjoy this rare satisfaction. It is very important that sound and clear views on this question should be kept before the public, for the gravity of the issues involved is more likely to increase than to diminish with the progress of our nation in population and in commerce. To take the question up as a piece of purely partisan capital is signally disgraceful to those who so deal with it; for, although it is a matter of no great consequence to native-born Americans, it is a very serious thing indeed for the thousands of our naturalized fellow-citizens, who have thrown in their lot with ours, and are daily giving their strength, their intelligence and their means to the aggrandizement of our common country, that they should definitely know just how far the American Government can be expected to go in affording them its protection against the claims of those Governments of whose allegiance they have voluntarily divested themselves. And the doctrine of our Government upon the subject, as laid down by General CASS and the *Constitution*, is so explicit and so perfectly consonant with the true spirit of the law of nations, that a very little calm consideration of the tenor and of the reasons upon which it rests, ought to satisfy any intelligent foreign-born citizen of its intrinsic justice.

In the first place, then, the foreign-born citizen of the United States should consider that he is foreign-born; that he is an alien by origin who has been admitted by the law of the United States to certain rights and privileges *to which he could lay no claim in virtue of his birth. This simple fact of itself*, establishes at once a difference inherent and absolute between the American citizen born in America and the American citizen who is made such by express action of the law: and that difference must be expected to carry with it certain conditions affecting the person over whom it extends. The duties of allegiance and protection as between the subject and the State, are necessarily reciprocal; and the act of naturalization can do no more than transfer the obligations of the citizen from one State over to another. In effecting this transfer, however, it is certainly plain that the existence of obligations to be transferred is implied; and those obligations, existing previously to the act of naturalization, cannot therefore be repudiated or annihilated by the transfer. If, for instance, a subject of Austria comes to the United States with the intention of remaining here, he brings with him in the passport which he carries the visible evidence of the obligations of Austria to himself; and until he has effected his naturalization in America he remains to all political intents and purposes in Austria, liable to the requirements because entitled to the services of the Austrian Government. To claim that by the act of naturalization this past mutual bond between the Austrian subject and his Government, is annulled so far as affects the time previous to his naturalization, would plainly be to deny the reciprocal nature of allegiance and protection even more completely than those Governments do which utterly deny the right of expatriation to their subjects. The quality of Austria is as intrinsic a part of the composition of an Austrian who becomes an American citizen as the quality of being red-haired or blue-eyed; and the act of naturalization, as a matter of common international decency, ought to be as impotent to affect all relations formed between the Austrian and his Government during his Austrian citizenship, as to make a man two-legged who comes to America with but one leg to his body. The one case is a thing to be regretted, perhaps as much as the other; but it is not easy to see how, without going altogether out of the family of nations, the United States can assume any rights in the premises. We have made a decisive step in the law of nations in advancing the principle laid down by Mr. MARCY on the KOSSTA case, "That the tie between subject and sovereign is an obligation from which either party may permanently release himself at pleasure," and the weight of authority in our Courts runs counter even yet to this very doctrine, it being laid down in a majority of cases that no citizen of the United States can renounce his allegiance, unless specially authorized by Congress so to do.

But if we assume the extreme position of Mr. MARCY and of Mr. Attorney-General BLACK on this head, it would certainly be the height of lawless extravagance for us to go further and declare that the renunciation of allegiance shall have a retroactive effect, and annul obligations which existed by the law of nature and of nations long before that renunciation was effected.

The Uses of Virtue.

The Honorable FERNANDO WOOD, who is generally to be found wherever a lofty morality is to be inculcated, or early piety is to be promoted, assisted on Friday at the anniversary exercises of the Catholic Orphan Asylum in this City, and there delivered a short address to the children. A careful examination even of the brief, and for that reason imperfect, report of the address which we published on Saturday morning, justifies us in saying, without hesitation, that it reveals in a striking manner the loss which the world has sustained through Mr. WOOD's diversion from the paths of didactic composition into the labyrinths of political intrigue. What Tammany and the City Hall have gained, the college and the Sunday-school have lost. Nothing can surpass the purity and wisdom of the precepts offered by Mr. WOOD to ingenuous youth for its guidance through life. Socrates himself could not have told our boys how to behave in a better manner than the Ex-Mayor. He informed the Roman Catholic orphans that, by leading a virtuous, upright life, and, by "perseverance, energy, and Christianity," they might reach the *highest office* in the land, "the most glorious station of earthly dominance, that of President of the United States."

This picture of the promised land, and of the way to its "pleasant lines," was received by the delighted orphans, we are told, with "cheers." Whether the children bestowed their applause upon the noble end exhibited to them, or upon the means described for attaining it, remains, we suppose, an open question. But it is clear that their magnanimous instructor meant them to regard the "glorious stations of earthly dominance" as the true "prize of their high calling." And therefore we can hardly acquit him of a certain trifling with the young ambitions of his candid hearers.

We do not for a moment question Mr. WOOD's sincerity when he declares his belief that "earthly dominance" is the noblest inducement that can be held out in favor of "perseverance, energy and Christianity." He has proved his faith by his works.

But does he also really and honestly think that "Christianity" has anything to do with the way to the White House, as he understands it? Does he not rather know perfectly well that whatever energy and perseverance may have to do with raising a man to the Presidency, "a virtuous and upright life," and "Christianity," are quite foreign to the matter? Does he not know perfectly well that they do not always raise a man even to the Mayoralty of New-York; and *à fortiori* that they cannot be expected to raise him to the Presidency? Rascality, fraud, buncombe, falsehood, and tergiversation, ballot-stuffing, bribery, these are the things, as Mr. WOOD, in common fairness, should have told the orphans, which immerse the Christian in the sweets of office, and bring "dominances" within his reach. It is told of Chief Justice PARSONS, in the early days of the Republic, and when knowledge of the law was a scarce commodity even at the Massachusetts bar, that he was in the habit, in order to prevent loss of time and the perpetration of absurdities, of compelling every counsel to state to the Court, before commencing his address to the jury, precisely the points on which he meant to rely. If these points were utterly worthless, as was too often the case, the Chief Justice used to refuse to allow the orator to proceed. We beg to recommend Archbishop HUGHES, on the occasion of future Orphan anniversaries, to adopt a somewhat similar course with New-York politicians of more than usually unfortunate antecedents, who may offer to address words of admonition to the wards of the Church. Let his Grace examine his orators beforehand as to the number and nature of the virtues on which they intend to descant. If he find that all or any of them are such that it will require unusual impudence in the orator to enable him to allude to them, let the Archbishop request him to sit down, and leave the poor children to the silent eloquence of the occasion. Were we in his Grace's place, we should hardly desire anybody, for whose future we felt ourselves at all responsible, to retain amongst the souvenirs of his youth a picture of the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, in a black frock-coat, descanting, with a bland smile, upon the tendency of virtue, uprightness and Christianity to secure a Democratic nomination for office.

Colonel St. George Cooke, of the Second Dragoons, is on his way to Italy, to observe the progress of the War. The *Constitution* says the Colonel has provided himself, for this journey, with the new cavalry equipment about to be introduced into our service.

POLITICS.

The Administration View of the Douglas Letter.

The following editorial comment appears in Secretary's Convention. It may be regarded as the Administration comment upon the Presidential letter of Senator Douglas:—

"We publish to-day, in another column, a letter written by Senator DOUGLAS to a gentleman in Iowa, in answer to an inquiry whether he would permit his name to be presented by his friends to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. The observation of this letter, and the position Mr. DOUGLAS occupies to the country, render it proper that we should accompany its publication by some words of comment.

Ordinarily, the reply to an inquiry such as that to which Mr. DOUGLAS responds would be guided by two controlling circumstances: first, the effect on the country and on the party which the expression or refusal to use his name would be likely to produce; and, second, the interior or personal considerations whether it would accord with his own private interest or convenience to allow his name to be used. In such cases, every prominent member of a party assumes that the action of his party in convention will be such as he will approve, and that the principles it will adopt, and the candidates it will select, will be the principles and candidates which will deserve and receive his hearty support; and hence it is that the question of allowing his name to be mentioned in connection with offices is one of personal regard to reference to what he considers due to himself and to the party. To prescribe limits to a Convention either as to principles or candidates, is to ignore the very purpose for which Conventions are held. Conventions are composed of the representatives of the party from all sections of the Union, and their purpose is to reconcile conflicting opinions, and agree to a statement of principles on which all can stand, and to nominate candidates to sustain those principles whom all can support. Every reader of Judge DOUGLAS' letter can easily determine how far he has departed from that usual course.

He says, before he can determine whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate, "it will be necessary to understand distinctly on what issues the canvass is to be conducted." The history of the Democratic Party affords no precedent for the assumption of so arrogant a position by any aspirant. For a Presidential nomination, ANDREW JACKSON did not impose any such condition precedent to his acceptance of the nomination. VAN BUREN, POLK, CASS, PIERCE, and BUCHANAN made no such condition; nor did Judge DOUGLAS himself, on two memorable occasions, in 1852 and 1856, when he sought the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, follow the course he now adopts. We seriously doubt that even General JACKSON, with all his power and influence, and all the prestige that surrounded his great name, would have been tolerated by the Democratic Party had he presumed to dictate the terms on which he would consent to be their nominee.

The Judge states that "if the Democratic Party shall determine, in the Presidential election of 1860, to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election," he will permit his name to be presented to the Convention. It is certainly not to be expected that the Democratic Convention would recede from the principles declared in the foregoing quotation from the letter of Mr. BUCHANAN. It is obvious, however, that Judge DOUGLAS intends to give a new reading of the Cincinnati platform, by entirely new qualifications of Squatter Sovereignty for the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as held by President BUCHANAN and the Democratic Party of the Union. The language of the Cincinnati resolutions, which we had occasion to notice some days ago, is distinct and unequivocal. We quote the resolution again:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly organized will of the people of each Territory, or Territory hereafter to be formed, whether in framing a State Constitution or in forming a Territorial Government, to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; and we recommend to them, whenever they have the requisite population for one or more States, to form State Constitutions, and apply for admission into the Union, under the Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

This language is in harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court, with the action of the Democratic Party in the last Congress, with the inaugural of Mr. BUCHANAN, and with his celebrated Sillsbean letter.

If, therefore, Judge DOUGLAS means that the Democratic Party will retrace its steps on this subject for the purpose of meeting his peculiar views, his opposition will undoubtedly be discountenanced.

In the closing paragraph of his letter, he states that if it shall become the policy of the party to "interpolate into the creed of the party, such new issues as the revival of the African slave-trade, or a congressional slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say that, in such an event, he could not accept the nomination if tendered to him."

Nobody knows better than Judge DOUGLAS that the Democratic Party are decidedly opposed to a revival of the slave trade, or to the enactment of a congressional slave code for the Territories. It is rather remarkable that Judge DOUGLAS should lend himself to the repetition of this Black Republican slander, when he must know that the Democratic conventions recently held in several southern States have expressed their determination to adhere implicitly to the Cincinnati platform.

We regret, therefore, that he has thought it necessary to introduce the subject *in the form of a defiance to the Convention. It would have been more becoming* to have trusted the Convention on these and other points. The assertion that, 'should the Convention declare that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories beyond the power of the people legally to control it as other property,' he would refuse to permit his name to be used, amounts to nothing more than an ambiguous announcement of the doctrine which he is understood to have maintained in Congress and in Illinois, namely, that the first inhabitants of a Territory have a right, "by mere comity legislation," to destroy the rights of the citizens of the slaveholding States, as guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution. We have observed that this doctrine is opposed to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and the doctrine of the Democratic Party, which is, that that question can only be determined when the incipient State forms its constitution and seeks admission into the Union.

These are our views with regard to the contents of this remarkable letter—remarkable not only for the opinions it enunciates, but for the peculiar manner in which it was communicated to the public. If purports to have been written to a gentleman in a distant State, but it was actually written, not for the benefit of Mr. J. B. DODD, but for the purpose of being laid before the American people in all the newspapers. It bears date the 23d of June, and on the 25th it appears in the Washington organ of this city, and in a number of other distant papers to which it was communicated by telegraph. It was manifestly intended as a public declaration of Mr. DOUGLAS' position.

We intend to acquiesce in the decision of the Charleston Convention, and we have an abiding faith that all true Democrats will do likewise. But we cannot find one single word in Mr. DOUGLAS' letter, which indicates a similar purpose on his part. Indeed, we cannot see how he can support any other nominee of the convention after he has declared that he could not himself accept the nomination.

It gives us no satisfaction thus to interpret Judge DOUGLAS' letter. We are anxious for the harmony and union of the entire party, we believe that it will succeed in 1860, and we should like to see every friend of Democratic principles support it."

Amusements.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The sprightly sisters GOUGENHEIM announce another novelty at this house to-night—the burlesque of "Masaniello, the hero and martyr of Italian Liberty"—a title curiously suggestive of serio-comic patriotism. In pieces of this sort the ladies are remarkably talented, and can justly claim, moreover, the support of an admirable company. Mlle. CHENETTE, the celebrated danseuse, makes her appearance to-night as the dumb girl *Fenella*.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The FLORENCES appear to-night in a new piece by Mr. CHARLES GAYLER, called "There's many a Slip 'twixt Cup and Lip," and the comedietta of "How to get Out of It."

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—The KELLYS troupe remains here for a week longer, and will appear in a series of attractive tableaux to-night. "The Serf, or the Fall of Russia," is the play.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The "Rivals" will be played by the company here to-night.

PALACE GARDEN.—The second concert of the Metropolitan Musical Society took place on Saturday, and attracted a fine audience. These entertainments are evidently destined to become popular; their excellence and cheapness commend them to the masses who have long needed open air entertainments. The programme on Saturday was extremely interesting in an artistic point of view, and somewhat livelier than the one of the preceding night. Four solos were executed faultlessly—two of the number being received with tumults of applause, namely, the piano solo by Mr. S. B. MILLS, and the cornet solo by Mr. SOMMERS. There is a fine programme for to-night.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—This establishment now reopened for the season under the management of Miss ELLA CARR, a new spectacular drama will be produced, called "The Siege of Rochelle." "The Statue Lover" and the "Haunted Castle" will also be played.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The popular dramas called "The Blacksmith of Antwerp" and "Wealth and Worth" will be played here to-night.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The celebrated drama "Les Filles de Marbre" will be produced here to-morrow night for the benefit of Messrs. TAILHADE and VAILLARD. All the principal artists appear.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—An unusually varied and attractive bill is offered here to-night.

JONES' WOOD.—Extensive preparations are in progress for the musical Festival announced by Mr. MAPLESON at this place on the 30th and following days. It will far surpass the festival of last year.

ANOTHER NATURALIZED CITIZEN IMPRESSED INTO FOREIGN SERVICE.—The Charleston *Mercury* has the following:

"Mr. ANTONIO CAMARA, a well-known trainer of Charleston, who recently sent 300 bales of cotton to Genoa, by the bark *Hollander*, has been impressed into the Sardinian army while in Genoa on business connected with his shipment. A rumor to the above effect has been prevalent in this city for several weeks."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Intelligence from Mexico.

A CONSPIRACY OF FIVE MILLIONS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The Steamer Tennessee Sails for New-Orleans.

The steamship Tennessee is sailing with Vera Cruz dates of the 23d.

The conductor of five millions of specie which left the City of Mexico on the 28th, was seized by General ROBLES forty miles from Vera Cruz. A despatch from Vera Cruz is reported with Robles' commendatory message.

It was reported that the French and Spanish had arranged for adopting it by a British war vessel at Sacrificios.

Mr. MCLANE had sent Capt. FARRAGUT, of the sloop of war *Brooklyn*, to demand the release of the American portion, amounting to two millions, but the result of his mission was unknown.

The English fleet had been ordered to Vera Cruz.

There is no political news of interest.

Lewis Homoeopathic State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, June 25.

The Democratic State Convention assembled at Dan Mason's on the 22d inst., and made the following nominations: For Governor, A. C. DODGE; Lieutenant-Governor, L. W. RUSSELL; Judges of the Supreme Court, L. H. WILSON; Canal Board and U. S. Corn. The regular Sovereignty platform was adopted.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25.

The United States surveys in Utah extend over two years ago. Intercepted by the Mormons and are to be resumed immediately by Surveyor-General STANSBURY. The lands already surveyed amount to two million acres.

Arrest for the Abduction of a Slave.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 25.

FRANCIS MITCHELL, porter on board the steamer *Marion*, was arrested at Charleston, on Wednesday last before the departure of the vessel for New-York. He had attempted to abduct a slave, who was found hidden in MITCHELL's room.

Fire in Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Sunday, June 26.

L. SALSBURY'S furniture manufactory and two other buildings were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $6,000.

New Arrival at the Navy Section.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sunday, June 26—8 P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *New Hampton*, overdue, with Liverpool dates of the 10th inst. Weather clear, with a light westerly wind.

Sailing of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 25.

The steamship *North Briton* sailed at 10 A. M. to-day, for Liverpool, with 52 cabin and 26 steerage passengers. Weather fine and calm.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 25—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull, and tendency downward; sales 700 bbls., at $5 10@5 87½ for State, from $5 00@5 10 for Ohio, from Genesee, and $5 12½ for do., from Ohio Wheat; $5 37½ good to choice extra Wisconsin; $5 37½@5 50 for common Michigan, Indiana and Ohio, and $5 62½@5 75 for double extra. Wheat in better demand; sales 24,000 bushels, and 30,000 bushels Corn, mostly white Western, but on private terms, but believed to be within the range of $1 25@1 28. Corn scarce, but no sales. Oats steady; sales 2,000 bushels Western, at 45c. BARLEY dull; sales 600 bushels, at 80c. RYE firm, at $1 01@1 05. WHISKY—Sales 175 bbls. at 20c. LARD—Sales 200 bbls. PORK—Sales 1,000 bbls. Freights to Liverpool, 5-16d. @11-32d. Sales of Flour, 5,000 barrels; Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 24.

COTTON inactive; sales to-day only 100 bales middling, 11¼c.@11¾c. Sales of the week, 1,200 bales. Receipts of the week, 1,500 bales, against 1,000 last year. Exports for the week, 7,000 bales. Total exports for the year, 1,114,000 bales; 47,000 less than ahead of last year's. 114,000 bales; 47,000 less than ahead of last year's. 114,000 bales; 47,000 less than ahead of last year's.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES OPPENHEIM & CO.,
NO. 19 BOWERY,
Are now opening a full line of
FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for the season, which they will sell at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL THIS MORNING OFFER
FOR SPECIAL SALE,
A LARGE IMPORTATION OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,
Consisting of
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
SILKS,
SATINS,
VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FANCY ARTICLES,
And a full line of
NOTIONS.
Broadway, Fourth-av., Ninth-st. and Astor Place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER
THIS MORNING,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
A LARGE IMPORTATION OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN
EMBROIDERIES,
Consisting of
FLOUNCINGS,
INSERTINGS,
EDGINGS,
ALLOVERS,
COLLARS,
CUFFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
And a full line of
NOTIONS.
Broadway, Fourth-av., Ninth-st. and Astor Place.

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DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FANCY ARTICLES

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 51 and 53 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK,
June 24, 1859.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Six (6) Per Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 25, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal towns in Europe.

PARIS, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN,
GREECE, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CADIZ, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA.

This Bank, organized under an act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada, and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refers to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mechanics' Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Fitzgerald & Co., Hartford.

J. W. FERRIGAN, Cashier.

Toronto, June 21, 1859.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
AND
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 25 Wall-st.,

Purchase or collect California, State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

BENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 2 WALL-ST.,

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 70 BEAVER-STREET,
Has real estate for Investment of the Estate of California in the most favorable terms.

TO ERICKERBOCKER SAVINGS INSTITUTION DEPOSITORS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver of the Knickerbocker Savings Institution, having converted all the remaining assets of said Institution into money, gives notice that a Dividend of Two and one-half per Cent. on ascertained claims against said Savings Institution, will be paid by the receiver, No. 49 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All depositors who have proved their claims since the last dividend was declared, will be entitled to receive the same out of previous dividends. By order of the Court.—Dated April 30, 1859. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE ALBANY AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Executive Committee of the Trustees appointed to superintend the final settlement of the affairs of the late "Albany and Schenectady Railroad Company," have made a final dividend of sixty-two (62) cents on each share of the capital stock of the said late Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer of the above-named Railroad Company, in the City of Albany, on and after the 25th day of July, 1859.

Dated, Albany, June 20, 1859.

G. V. LANSING } Surviving
H. POMEROY, } Trustees.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same, and can sign documents similar to those executed by the European bondholders, at the office of WILLOW, LARNER & CO., Bankers, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. FERRIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board.

R. A. H. FARLEY, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 66th-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.; on Wednesdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1, will commence to draw Interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.

HENRY H. BOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, June 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the payments for declaring semi-annual dividends from January and July, to June and December, declared an extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 21 Pine-st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $600 000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 5, at 10 M., and will remain open until July 9, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 76th-st.—Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing Interest from that date at the rate of 4 per cent. on sums of $600 and under, and at 3 per cent. on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS R. STILLMAN, President.

J. W. BOND, } Vice Presidents.
CHARLES MILLS, } I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY Given that the Interest accruing on the Debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lord, Hamlen & Co., No. 21 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
Treasurer of Illinois.

June 6, 1859.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE COUNCIL of Jersey City will pay the Bonds falling due July 1, 1859, will be held on presentation at the "Commercial Bank, New-York, or at the "Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on the 1st proximo.

CHARLES FINE, President Water Board.

JERSEY CITY, June 21, 1859.

BROADWAY BANK,
New-York, June 20, 1859.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 6th of July, inclusive. By order,

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York, June 22, 1859. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent payable on and after the 5th of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 5th July inclusive. J. C. WILMOT, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 45 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 30th inst., inclusive.

JAS. M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. S. MESERER, Cashier.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, JUNE 23, 1859.—THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

P. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 66 Warren-st., near Greenwich-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $300.

MOSES D. VAN FELT, President.

VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BARRE, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. ALBERT, President.

DIVIDEND.—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Park Place, New-York, June 15, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from 26th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1859.—A dividend of three and a half per Cent. (3½) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the last six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, the 5th of July, prox. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 5th of July inclusive.

DIVIDENDS OF UNION BANK, Brooklyn, and Mutual Bank of Long Island, for sale by
WILLIAM PATTON & CO.,
No. 56 Broadway.

$80,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on first-class City property, at seven per Cent. Apply to IRVING & WINTHROP, Real Estate Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, on improved property in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island. Call on terms. R. COCKBURN, No. 12 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 25 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, Continents, and the South and West, for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I WANT AMOUNT ON DIAmonds and watches at No. 9 Cooper Institute.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF REVISION AND BOOKS OF HOLDERS OF THE STOCK AND MANAGERS OF RAILROAD COMPANY (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Directors named in the agreement of Dec. 18, 1858, in which you are a signatory or assignee, by virtue of authority given in the sixth article, hereby receive the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

Certificates will be prepared for and issued to the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and Claims, and delivery of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one-half of the three Certificates, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Mortgage Consolidated Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the conveyance of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., the conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN HARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—ABOUT SIX HUNdred lots in the village of Mount Vernon, will be sold for taxes unless paid before July 15. (See advertisement in the Sun.) Persons desirous of paying same, can go or by calling at the office of WM. H. PRIME, No. 77 East 12th-st., any day this week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., (Monday excepted.)

P. L. McCLELLAN, Receiver.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the Rochester Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The Interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. C. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GESHARD.

$3,000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. Apply to GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 161 Broadway, second floor.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE highest market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 31 Pine-st.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1859.
TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, to which day the Transfer Books will be closed.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT, HENRY PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH, FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER, ALVIN HIGGINS,
REDFIELD KNAPP, F. S. KINSLEY,
ANSON LIVINGSTON.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and New-York,
OFFICE—NO. 45 WALL-ST.

Capital.....$5,000,000
Claims paid.....over 5,000,000
Deposited with Comptroller of New-York..... 100,000

BOARD OF REFEREES IN NEW-YORK.

Hon. Judge Campbell, } J. Phillips Phoenix, Esq.,
Henry Grinnell, Esq., } James Gallatin, Esq.,
John Cryder, Esq., } Anthony Barclay, Esq., ex-
Samuel Wetmore, Esq., } Consul.
Stephen Whitney, Esq., } Hon. Preston Corning.

No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic.

Endowments for children, and life assurance in all its branches.

California, Australia and Pike's Peak risks taken at moderate rates.

MANAGER.
GEO. M. ENEVITT.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:

George B. Jackson & Co.
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
J. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "licensed" parties named, are the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating skie and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 56 to 67 Cedar-st., New-York.

Most Broadway stages pass in rear of office; Nassau-st. cars pass within a few doors. Refer to the owners of the iron work of Daily Times Building, and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 460 and 462 Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—Daily Times vault, Express vault, Slat-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

GRINDSTONES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND MECHANICS
Supplied with all kinds and sizes of grindstones, from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Grindstones on frames ready for immediate use. The old established Grindstone Yard.

WALTER C. WOOD & CO.,
Nos. 303 and 305 Front-st., New-York.

IRON HEBE-TRAMS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Liberal terms and prices to the trade.

JAMES SCOTT, No. 367 Centre, corner Canal-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, &c. Spot for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 30 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 30 William-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. HARRINGTON'S, No. 320 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1852.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant chamber suites for City and country in all styles and colors at prices from $40 and upwards; at the old established manufactory, No. 694 Broadway, five doors above Lewis. Keene's theatre. Wardrobes, Mattresses, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS Grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. PIERCE & CO., 493 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at 235 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 370 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS of the war of 1812, of the State of New-York, will be held at the State House, No. 79 Lieutenant-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1859, at the o'clock, to hear the Report of the Committee and make arrangements to celebrate our National Anniversary of Independence, on the coming 4th of July. It is requested that every member be present. By order of

THOS. JEREMIAH, Pres't.
ABRM. COLEMAN, Sec. A. W. JONES, Colonel.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB meets at the New Repository in the Crosby Building, corner of Broadway and 4th-av., Room No. 40, TODAY, June 27, at noon. Subject, Summer Fruits and Flowers. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome. Admission always free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee on making arrangements to celebrate the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence, will meet on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6 City Hall. Parties interested will please attend without further notice.

WILLIAM J. PECK, Chairman.

E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 23d inst.—J. CUSHING retiring. The business will be continued by CHARLES S. LITTLE at No. 366 Broadway, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

CHAS. S. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—The Public are cautioned not to credit any member of my family or any other person on my account, unless an order over my signature is received from me.

JAMES ROWE, town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, near King post office.

SLOTE & JANEIN,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 61 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SHIPPING.

FOR BREMEN GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP REGENSBURG,
H. WESSELS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
AND
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KRUTHEN & REICHELM,
No. 51 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper ship
ARCY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 6 East River, and will be full in a few days.
The ARCY leaves on the long passage, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight or favorable rates, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MARSH, Commander,
Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 120 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 30.
Shippers will please complete their arrangements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 60 Wall-st., (Pontine Building.)

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....90
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....80
This is the only direct Steam mail to Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Miller.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; on starboard bow; not on port bow.
CANADA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 15.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
AMERICA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N.Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Precious Stones, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN BOYD,
WEST POINT, ERICSSON, NETHERLAND,
UNDERWRITER, SEAMSTRESS, CAMBRIA,
making, with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW
LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they are prepared to grant liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND D. & C.
T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, COLUMBUS,
MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN
FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, GA.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. H. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $30; to Mobile, $25; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta Ga., $32; Albany, Ga., $34; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $32; Macon, Ga., $31; Augusta, $29; Savannah, $18. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming, ——
Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, P. CROCKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, July 2, at 4 o'clock P.M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $30; to Mobile, $28; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $28; Columbus, $32; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH AND RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Capt. G. W. Couch, will leave for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at Pier No. 12 North River, and leave Wednesday, 29th inst.; at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, staterooms included, reduced to $8. Meals $1, extra. LUDLAM & BRIEMEKER, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (indispensable during war) issued through J. B. MONES, Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Insert and passport laws of France issued with each passport.

STEAMBOATS.

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 6, 1859.
SHREWSBURY & HIGHLANDS, OCEAN GROVE, PLEASURE BAY & BRANCH (Fort Monmouth.) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st:

Leave New-York.	Leave Branch Port.
Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.	Sunday, June 26, 4 P. M.
Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 3 P. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 3 P. M.
Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.	Thursday, June 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 1, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 1, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 2, 9:30 A. M.	Saturday, July 2, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 3, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 3, 4:30 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Tuesday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 11 A. M.
Wednesday, July 6, 12 M.	

TIME TABLE—JUNE 20 TO JULY 4, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—FOR SHREWSBURY, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, June 25, 11 A. M.	Saturday, June 25, 3 P. M.
Sunday, June 26, 10.30 A. M.	Monday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Monday, June 27, 4:30 P. M.	Tuesday, June 28, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, June 28, 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, June 29, 6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, June 29, 3:30 P. M.	Thursday, June 30, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 30, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, July 1, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, July 1, 4 P. M.	Saturday, July 2, 8:30 A. M.
Saturday, July 2, 4:30 P. M.	Sunday, July 3, 8:30 A. M.
Sunday, July 3, 9 A. M.	Monday, July 4, 6 P. M.
Monday, July 4, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, July 5, 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood (foot of 26th-st.) 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:30, 4:30, 6:30 P. M. Return from Fulton Market-slip, 7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:45 A. M., 2:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, (Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's.) The splendid steamer ADMIRAL will leave the foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING, at 9 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 4 o'clock P. M., touching at Alma's-st.

DAILY LINE FOR GLEN COVE AND Sands's Point.—Steamer QUEEN, Capt. Mosier, will leave Pier No. 23 East River, James-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, touching at Hallett's Cove, Astoria, Flushing, Whitestone and Clason's Point. The fine new steamer LONG ISLAND will leave Pier No. 23 East River, James-slip, EVERY MORNING at 8:30 o'clock, touching at Sands's Point, Glen Cove and Hallett's Cove, returning at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADway will leave pier foot of Jay-st. (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR SAG HARBOR.—LANDING AT ORIENT AND GREENPORT EACH WAY.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-st. Pier No. 23 East River, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. Peck, foot Beach-st., corner MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck and Housatonic trains.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 5 P. M. The steamer HAVELOCK EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARIENTA, foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—CERTIFICATES OF THE Canadian stock of the Rogers' Locomotive and Machine Works of Paterson, N. J., No. 15 for fifty shares; No. 20 thirty-three shares, in name of MORRIS H. JESUP. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same. M. K. JESUP & CO.

LEFT BY MISTAKE.—AT NO. 324 MADISON-st., on the 25th inst., 2 boxes, which the owner can have by calling for them and paying for this advertisement.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1859, trains will leave Depot, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., as follows:
7:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—For White Plains.
1:00 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
3:30 P. M.—For White Plains.
4:00 P. M.—For Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—For White Plains.
6:30 P. M.—White Plains from White and Unionst. sts.
6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
6:30 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
9:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
11:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:30 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CANTWELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point, foot of Jackson-st., (crossing at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

FOR HUNTER'S POINT AND FLUSHING AT	LEAVE FLUSHING FOR NEW-YORK AT
7:15 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	12 M.
1 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
4 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
6:45 P. M.	8:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer Mattano, Capt. H. M. Gale, leaving Fulton Market-slip at 8 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way-stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rochester and Niagara Express, at 9 P. M., from foot of Harrison-st., via Paterson, for Buffalo and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 5 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 8 P

EUROPEAN NEWS.

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RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

A circular has been issued by Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian representatives abroad in relation to the affairs of Germany. It contains the following remarkable passage:

"Russia has always considered it a duty to watch over the maintenance of the Germanic Confederation, and to prevent any change in the relations established between its members by the Federal Compact. Bound to Austria and Prussia by the ties of a common origin, and by the recollection of the glorious days which they have passed through together, Russia could not remain indifferent to the dissensions which have arisen between them. Her interest in the peace of Germany, and her friendship for the two Powers, have induced her to offer her mediation, which has been accepted by both. Her efforts have been directed to the maintenance of the Federal Compact, and to the preservation of the rights of the Princes and free cities of Germany. Her mediation has been exercised in the most disinterested manner, and with the sole object of preventing the shedding of blood, and of avoiding the misfortunes which a war between Germans would bring upon Germany. Russia has not ceased to hope that the Powers would arrive at a friendly settlement of their differences, and that the Diet would resume its functions. Her hopes have been disappointed. Austria and Prussia have appealed to arms, and the Diet has been dissolved by force. Russia, faithful to her engagements, and to the principles which she has always professed, cannot recognize the validity of the acts of the Diet, which have been carried on in the absence of the representatives of the majority of the States of Germany. She will not, therefore, take part in the deliberations of the Diet, nor will she recognize the validity of its decisions. She will continue to maintain the Federal Compact, and to consider the Diet as existing, and will not recognize any change in the Federal Constitution which may be proposed by Austria and Prussia, unless it be accepted by the majority of the States of Germany. Russia will not allow the Federal Compact to be violated with impunity, and she will consider any attack upon the rights of the Princes and free cities as a casus belli. She will not, however, take the initiative in hostilities, but will confine herself to the defensive, and to the protection of the Federal Compact. She will not allow the Federal Diet to be transferred to Frankfort, and will consider any attempt to do so as a violation of the Federal Compact. She will not recognize the validity of any decisions which may be taken by the Diet at Frankfort, and will consider the Diet as existing at Vienna. She will not allow the Federal Army to be broken up, and will consider any attempt to do so as a violation of the Federal Compact